MARQUIS OF SALISBURY DOZED ON LANSDOWNE'S SHOULDER.

English Government Proposes Another Base Betrayal in the Irish Landlord Bill.

CECIL RHODES MAY ESCAPE

NO PRIVY COUNCILOR PROSECUTED SINCE MELVILLE IN 1805.

British Public Much Disturbed Over the Reverses of Their Troops in Rhodesia.

(Copyrighted, 1896, by the Associated Press.) LONDON, Aug. 1. - The first Saturday sitting of the House of Commons occurred to-day, which heralds the close of the session, and it is expected that Parliament will be prorogued on Saturday, Aug. 15. The amount of work which Mr. J. A. Balfour, the government leader in the House, proposes to dispose of during the coming fortnight is immense, and it is very doubtful whether the catalogue of bills can be pushed through. The Commons did brisk work during the past week, but there are some measures still pending which are looked on as certain to meet with considerable opposition. A measure dealing with auto-motor cars passed its committee stage

passed its second reading by that body. The Marquis of Londonderry, the Earl of the leading spokesmen for landlordism, and their strictures promise amendments in committee which are likely to cause some trouble when the measure is returned to

on Thursday and is expected to become a

at a speed hot exceeding fourteen miles an

The Chronicle says: "Unless the government has given categorical pledges to the Irishmen in return for their support, what is to save them from a great betrayal? If fuses to allow Mr. Balfour to destroy the finish the debate, and the government forces will joyfully unite to give the landlords their triumph.

A big assembly of noble dames listened to yesterday's debate in the House of Lords, including the Marchioness of Salisbury and the Duchesses of Cadogan, Mayo, Lendonderry and Ribblesdale. The Marquis of Salisbury displayed his personal interest in the Irish measure by slumbering heavily. while Lord Lansdowne moved its second reading. Once the Premier's head inclined to rest on the Duke of Devonshire's shoulder and the latter hastily arose and strolled to the bar of the House until the Marquis

NO QUEEN'S CELEBRATION. Though Lord Bray's suggestion to make Sept. 23 a bank holiday, in order to cele-

brate the fact that Queen Victoria's reign will then have lasted longer than that of any other English sovereign, has been declared by the Marquis of Salisbury to be inconvenient and impracticable this year, it is generally understood that the accomplishment of the sixty years' reign next year will be the occasion for a national celebration similar to the jubilee.

The government has declared that the parliamentary committee which will infire into the administration of the British uth Africa Company and the circumstances attending the raid into the Transvaal is to be composed of eight Unionists, four Liberals, an Irish Nationalist, and it is expected, in spite of denials, that the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, will eventually consent to preside over the deliberations of the committee. The government, after a vain resistance, has consented that Mr. Henry abouchere shall sit on the committee His presence insures the fullest light being shed on the origin of the raid. Sir William Vernon Harcourt, the Liberal leader in the House of Commons, will also

garding the action to be taken against Mr. Cecil Rhodes. If he is tried he will be the first privy councilor who has been criminally prosecuted since 1805, when Lord, Melville was tried on the charge of malversation of public funds. The news from Rhodesia is far from rosy. Sir Frederick Carrington's forces seem capable of little more than holding their own. In fact. some of the recent fights look very much like reverses. The insurgent na profited by the previous defeats inflicted on them and they now decline to rush into the open and provide food for the Maxim rapid-fire guns, which, during recent encounters, have been almost useless. An official dispatch received from Rhode-

sia yesterday stated that Captain White. with 250 men, a seven-pounder and two Maxims, had gone to the relief of the Hartley langer, and the latest news from the column was that Captain White had taken up a position on the top of Kopje, which he was defending, and asked for food and ammunition. Thus it appears that this strong force is only able to hold its own, owing to the altered tactics of the enemy, Sir Frederick Carrington admits that he needs more troops, but he is unthe prevalence of the rinderpest. LATEST FROM RHODESIA

The latest telegrams from Rhodesia report increasing numbers of cases of treachery among the friendlies who are supplying the insurgents with cartridges and the wa.p and the plump dimensions of Hon. Isaac Carter was made permanent social problem on his hands. He is facing food. The authorities have abandoned the idea of driving the insurgents out of Mattope hills, deciding instead to build a chain of forts around them and starve the enemy. Twenty forts have already been commenced. These will be maintained after the revolt is quelled as a refuge for settlers in the event of another outbreak. In addition a permanent police force of 1,000 men is

The result of the naval maneuvers has given a shock to Englishmen, who imagined that Great Britain's naval bulwark was impregnable. The idea of the maneuvers was that a foreign fleet was trying to reach Lough Swilly and that a British fleet, which was much stronger and faster. had to prevent it. The foreign fleet met off Torbay and the British fleet was spread from Land's End to Caps Close, but the foreign fleet did not try to pass up the Irish It went round the west coast of Ireland and succeeded in reaching Loughs-willy unmolested. This was a complete reversal of what was generally expected and s held to prove that the landing of an invading force in Great Britain is quite possible, even though a greatly superior naval force would be trying to bar the way.

A BLACK BOULANGER. The color question has sudddenly come into prominence in France by the recall of General Dodds, the hero of the Dahomey campaign, from his post of brigadier general in Indo-China, and it is generally believed that this step is due to the fact that he is a mulatto, having been born | nearly a third of an inch in width in Senegal of a Senegalese mother. It appears that great opposition exists in the ministry of the colonies against mulattoes. who, it is claimed, are obtaining tooo many posts in the colonial service, and it is difficuit to deny that the feeling in France, which, before the colonial expansion, brought Frenchmen in close touch with the blacks and was very tolerant to them, has recently veered. M. Greville Reache, the mulatto Deputy from Guadaloupe, intends to bring the matter into the arena of politics by questioning the colonial ministry on the subject. This will be the first time that the race question has been introduced into the Chamber of Deputies.

The recent career of General Dodds is

was not given command of the Madagascar expedition, for which he was well fitted, but was packed off to Indo-China, and is now recalled and exhibited to the public

Mr. Poulteny Bigelow arrived in England sailed from Havre. He had unusual opportunities of inquiring into the situation in the Transvaal, and talked with President Kruger and others on the south sides. He thinks that the trouble between the Boers says that the methods of the Boer government are bad. He adds that Russia's police spies are everywhere and that letters are opened, etc.

MARGARET REID'S TRIUMPH. The London opera season closed last Tuesday. On the whole it has been Very successful and America can claim a large the three leading prima donne were Americans-Albani, Eames and Margaret Reid. Miss Reid, although she not won the unanimous praise

Lady de Gray, whose influence at Covent Garden has been and will be supreme. Conquently Miss Reid is likely to be seen here again next year. One of the distinctly American features

dinary popularity of Sousa's "Washington Although heard many months ago at the music halls, it has this year taken a front rank in every band, and was played several times by the band of the Blues at Princess Maud's weddding. Every street boy now whistles it, and it has made its appearance in the street or-

DOORSTEP NEIGHBORS.

An Insect Tragedy Described with All the Interest of a Larger Warfare.

Hamilton Gibson, in Harper, As I took my seat upon the doorstep I started into flight a big black wasp, upon whose doings I had evidently been intrud-This wasp was about an inch in length. Its wings were pale brown and its body jet-black, with sundry small yellowish spots about the thorax. But its most conspicuous feature, and one which would ever fix the identity of the creature, was the long, slender, wirelike waist, occupying a quarter of the length of its entire law during the present session. It permits

auto-motors to run on English highways turned, and stood at the mouth of the ing to fear, she dived into the hollow and The House of Lords burned midnight oil began to excavate, turning round and round as sheegnawed the earth at the bot- need are the same as they were because dorsed the Democratic and National plan of the burrow and reconneiter, and her and the laboring man of to-day gets but Winchelsea and the Duke of Abercorn were alert attitude at such times was very half of what he used to get. Free silver amusing-her antennae drooping towards has resulted in a loss to everybody in Cen-As the tunnel was deepened a new

has now reached a depth of an inch, only the extremity of the insect's body appearto surrounding earth for purchase. The tinual buzzing noise, resembling that produced by a bluebottle fly held captive between one's fingers. At intervals of about ten or fifteen seconds the wasp would quickly back out of the burrow, bringing a load of sand, which it held between the back of its jaws and its thorax, sustained at the sides by the two upraised fore legs. After a moment's pause with this burden, the insect would make a sudden short darting flight of a foot or more in a quick hurling the sand a yard or more distant from the burrow. At the end of about fifteen minutes the burrow was sunk to the depth of an inch and a half, the

wasp entirely disappearing, and indicated only by the continuous buzzing. At this time, the luncheon hour having arrived. I was obliged to pause in my investigations, and, in order to be able to ocate the burrow in the event of its obliteration by the wasp before my return, scratched a circle in the hard dirt, the nole being at its exact center. Upon my return, an hour later, I was met with a surprise. The ways of the digger-wasps of various species were familiar, but I now noted a feature of wasp-

engineering which indeed seems to await bronicler, as I find no mention of it by the wasp historians. At the exact center of my circle, in place of a cavity, I now found a tiny pile of stones, supported upon a small stick and fragment of leaf, which had been first | that at 185 would have amounted to \$10,250 drawn across the opening.

This was evidently a mere temporary protection of the burrow, I reasoned, while he digger had departed in search of prey. and my surprise was soon proved to be correct, as I observed the wasp, with bobbing abdomen and flipping wings, zigzaging about the vicinity. Presently disappearing beneath a small plantain leaf, she quickly emerged, drawing behind her not spider, but a big green caterpillar, nearly | America is work at Harrison prices." double her own length and as large around as a slate pencil-a peculiar, pungent, waspy-scented species of "pussmoth' larva, which is found on the elm, and with which

chanced to be familiar. The victim being now ready for burial the wasp sexton proceeded to open the tomb. Seizing one stone after another in her widely opened jaws, they were scattered right and left, when, with apparent ease and prompt dispatch, the listless larva was drawn toward the burrow, into whose depths he soon disappeared. Then, after a short and suggestive interval, followed the emergence of the wasp, and the prompt filling in of the requisite earth to level the cavity, much as already described, after presumably bent upon a repetition of the performance elsewhere. But she had not simply buried this caterpillar victim, nor was the caterpillar dead, for the wasp cemeteries are, in truth, living tombs, whose apparently dead inmates are simply sleeping, narcotized by the venom of the part in a free-silver jollification, and would sting, and thus designed to afford | not take seats on the fresh living food for the young wasp grub, into whose voracious care they are com-

mitted. By inserting my knife-blade deep into the soil in the neighborhood of this burrow I readily unearthed the buried caterpillar, and disclosed the ominous egg of the wasp firmly imbedded in its body. The hungry larva which batches from this egg soon reaches maturity upon the all-sufficient food thus stored, and before many weeks is transformed to the full-fledged. long-waisted wasp like its parent. The disproportion in the sizes of the predatory wasps and their insect prey is ndeed astonishing. The great sand hornet selects for its most frequent victim the buzzing cicada, or harvest fly, an insect much larger than itself, and which it carries off to its long sand tunnels by short flights from successive elevated

points, such as the limbs of trees and summits of rocks, to which it repeatedly lugs its clumsy prey. In the present instance the contrast between the slight body of the caterpillar was even more marked, and I determined to ascertain the proportionate weight of the victor and victim. Constructing a tiny pair of balances with a dead grass stalk, thread and two disks of paper, weighed the wasp, using small square pieces of paper of equal size as my weights. found that the wasp exactly balanced four of the pieces. Removing the wasp and substituting the caterpillar, I proceeded to add piece after piece of the paper squares until I had reached a total of twenty-eight, or seven times the number required by the wasp, before the scales tiny black wasp and its spider victim showed precisely the same proportion, and the ratio was once increased eight to one a sound currency, and who are unwilling in the instance of another species of to fasten upon the country a currency that slender orange-and-black-bodied digger will bring disaster and ruin, to join with

caterpillar prey upon my doorstep patch. The peculiar feature of the piling of stones above the completed burrow was not a mere individual accomplishment of my wire-waisted wasp. On several occasions since I have observed the same maneuver, which is doubtless the regular smaller orange-spotted wasp just alluded to indicated to me the location of her den by pausing suggestively in front of a tiny cairn. In this instance a small flat stone. considerably larger than the tunnel, had been laid over the opening, and the others piled upon it. On two occasions I have surprised this same species of wasp industriously engaged in the selection of a suitable flat foundation stone with which to cover her burrow; her widely extended slender jaws enable her to grasp a pebble

From a City Point of View.

She was from the city, where the lawns on a visit to the country, where the grass is mostly hay, and very dry and dusty "Papa," she said thoughtfully, "the people never try to water the grass out here.

"Of course not," he replied. "It would be too much of a task.' "They leave it all to God to look after, He nodded his head, and after a few minutes she was lost in thought.

LESSON IN FREE COINAGE

ISHAM SEDGWICK SUPPLIES SOME STRIKING ILLUSTRATIONS,

Showing the Hardships It Inflicts on the Working People-Shelby County Republican Nominations.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. ANDERSON, Ind., Aug. 1 .- One of the most conclusive object lessons on the re sults of free coinage to a commercial people was given in this city last night by Mr. Isham Sedgwick, of Richmond, who is largely interested in the coffee plantations of Nicaragua, Central America. Mr. Sedgwick has been devoting his entire time to In speaking of the conditions that are now interesting the thoughtful attention of the American voters he said: "The situation in Nicaragua well illustrates the operation of the free coinage of silver. All the councept Chile, which is now returning to the gold basis, and San Salvador, which has a protective tariff on foreign silver, thus excluding the product of other than their to be jubilant in LaPorte county. own mines from the mints for coinage. Our company gives employment to between four and five hundred men, and they receive on an average of 41 cents per day for their labor. The price is the same now as it was when we started in business. The money of the country is on a free-coinageof-silver basis, and hence the price paid is in silver. The first money we paid them was on the basis of gold, being worth \$1.65. Their 41 cents was then worth 271/2 cents. To-day gold is worth \$2.17, and at the old 25 cents a yard when silver was at \$1.65 now brings 35 cents a yard. It would ap-Eying me intently for a pear that muslin had gone up. space, and satisfied that there was noth- is, silver has gone down and muslin and other articles of necessity and common and shoveling it out with her spiked | they are on a gold basis. The serious part | forms and named the following candidates: Now and then she would back out of it is that labor remains on a silver basis the burrow and in incessant motion; the tral America, the farmer, the merchant abdomen on its long wire stem bobbing up and the common laborer most of all. You | Bell; assessor, Anthony M. Baum; commismay ask who have been the gainers if so many have been losers and I make answer the short fore legs, one or both, upraised by saying the foreign exporter. In Nicarasquare, and four companies buy it all up method of excavation was employed. It and export it. Ours is one of them. Take our case as an illustration. Last year our ing, and the two hindermost legs clinging | cents per pound for coffee, the price having remained practically the same regardcosts us 31/2 cents to clean it and freight to New York. We then sell it for 25 cents a pound, but, mind you, we' buy it on a silver basis and sell it on a gold basis. The real cost to us is about 11 cents a pound and we clean up 9 cents a pound on all we levies a tariff on all foreign silver of 65 per ver-just what they would do if the United compelled to raise the tariff, for, with the make a profit by bringing it into the coun- party is at the head of the movement. try and then getting it exchanged for gold. The plan of this government approaches the gold standard, and as a result exporters are required to pay more for their coffee there than in other places. operates this way in regard to wages. Honduras, Nicaragua, Colombia and other countries having free coinage a gold dollar is worth \$2.17 in silver. In San Salvador in is worth \$1.25. The same wages, paid in silver, are given in each country, so th workman in San Salvador gets on a gold basis 31% cents a day, while he gets but 19 cents in other states. I'll give you an in-stance of how the continued fall in the price of silver has helped the capitalists these countries. Our company had foreign exchange nearly three years ago

then had left to our account \$250. Our system is all right, and the need of labor in FROST FOR SHIVELY.

in silver, and we needed to cash it to pay

when we should have received 155, so we

borrowed outright \$10,250 in silver, agreeing

to pay 1 per cent, a month for it. At the

end of several months the gold represented

by our exchange had so advanced in price

that we paid off the note and interest and

a debt. We were only offered 165 for it

Fort Wayne Democrats Refuse Jollify for Bryan.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 1 .- The Demof Allen, the banner Democratic county of in carriages. Prominent Democrats, who have been leaders of the party in this county for the past quarter of a century, stood on the sidewalks and refused to take piatform. empty chairs surrounded the speaker, Hon, B. F. Shively, candidate for Governor. There was absolutely no enthusiasm, but the Princess Rink was crowded, and the audience was made up largely of Republicans, who were anxious to hear any silver arguments that would be made in the Democratic opening of the campaign. It was not known until to-night what an enormous disaffection exists in the Democratic ranks of Allen county. Hundreds of the members of the party declare they will not give aid or comfort to the party as long as Bryan leads it.

Shelby County Republicans,

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Aug. 1 .- The Republicans of this county to-day held a delegate convention in the opera house that for enthusiasm and determination excelled | do. He is a center of spiritual, social, inanything ever held by them. The opera house was crowded during the entire day. chairman and John Walker permanent secretary. The following resolutions were

"Having implicit confidence in the declarations of the Republican national and State platforms for 1896, and believing in a sound money and the use of gold, silver and paper currency as the money of the country, to be kept on a parity with the money of the world; therefore, be it "Resolved. That we indorse and approve each of such platforms and express our unbounded confidence in the Republican balanced. Similar experiments with the standard bearers, both national and State, and invite the voters of this county, of which I subsequently found tugging its us in sustaining a money system that is phernalia illustrative of all their enterequaled in no other country in the world. Resolved. That we also have implicit a skill the late Sir Augustus Harris could confidence in the judiciary of the country, and believe in upholding the courts of our country and the stability of the Nation, and we invite all good citizens to join with us in national, State and county affairs in procedure with this and other species. The preserving a sound money for all alike. and upholding the judiciary, and in the economical administration of county af-

The following ticket was nominated: Representative Wm A. Nading; treasurer, A. C. Bowlby; sheriff, Thomas Stansifer; commissioners, Joseph B. Plymate and John Snider; assessor, A. M. Hacker; coroner, Dr. W. C. Furney; surveyor, Benjamin Richards. The ticket is a strong one throughout. Every man is one who commands the respect of his neighbors and is their teens, to perpetuate their kind. And well liked wherever known. Mr. Nading. the candidate for Representative, is a grain buyer in this city and in Columbus. and has an extended acquaintance among farmers. Already two hundred Democrats trace their steps. As was the concentraof this township have declared their intenare well watered and well kept, and was tion of voting for him and against his opponent. B. S. Sutton.

The Republicans of the county have completed their organization and are in earnest. There never was as much enthusiasm as this year, and there never was as many dissatisfied Democrats who openly express themselves on the questions of the day. A complete list of the bolters from the Chicago platform would contain the names of many of the leaders of the party in former years. The State need not be surprised to Puck interesting. His able conduct of the Da-homey campaign scared the government. Halved on great problem 'don't you think the Republican column this year. God ought to get an automatic sprinkler?'

This afternoon Hon. Charles F. Remy, of from them." see Shelby county taken from a Demo-

Columbus, addressed a large audience in the opera house on the financial questions The local county campaign will be

opened by a joint discussion at Rock Cave between Hon. Thomas B. Adams and Hon. E. P. Ferris, Aug. 12 Hanly Speaks at Michigan City.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., Aug. 1.-Republicans of LaPorte county are jubilant, caused from the interest that is already taken by all classes of voters in sound money and the election of the Republican ticket. On last Thursday evening a Mc-Kinley club was organized with 420 names. being the largest club ever organized by any party in this city at the first meeting. On last evening the Hon. J. Frank Hanly spoke to a large, enthusiastic meeting at the Armory, hundreds being turned away for the want of room. Mr. Hanly was met at the train by the McKinley Club, four hundred strong, and, headed by the Ames Band, marched to the Armory, where he delivered his speech. Republicans and sound-money Democrats say that his arguments are unanswerable. Mr. Hanly spoke in LaPorte this evening to one of the largest meetings ever held in the county. The Republicans of Michigan City are at work and have already one thousand lithographs of McKinley and Hobart in the windows of residences of the city, many of them being in the windows of old-time Democrats. In one factory employing two hundred voters 160 of them have lithographs in their windows. Republicans have reason

McKinley Clubs at Muncie. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MUNCIE, Ind., Aug. 1 .- Last night the Fifth Ward McKinley Club was organized with eighty-five charter members by the election of the following officers: President, Samuel Hollis; vice president, Thomas Finerty: secretary, William Williams; treasurer, William Hayes; sergeant-at-arms, George W. Thornburg, Walter L. Ball and Edward White made addresses. A colored McKinley club was organized last night with about fifty members. The officers are: President, A. H. L. Burnham; vice president, W. H. Stokes; secretary, W. H. Richardson; treasurer, Smart Washington; sergeant-at-arms, Moses Williams; executive board, William Newlain, Richard Ladd, Alexander Kelley, Dr. John Morin and Jerre Dexter.

Free-Silver Dems at Lafayette.

special to the Indianapolis Journal. LAFAYETTE, Ind., Aug. 1.-The Tippecanoe county Democracy this afternoon inoner, Dr. B. H. Boyd; surveyor, Thomas Haywood. The convention also declared for a two-cent rate on all railroads. Speeches were made by Judge Ellison of Anderson, Samuel Raiston, candidate for Secretary of State, and ex-Mayor McGinley.

Democrats Not Harmonious.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MUNCIE. Ind., Aug. 1.-The Delaware from using it as a dumping ground for sil- | elected. The Ritter men bolted the meeting. A cail was printed in the local news-States were to adopt that system here. papers to-day for all gold-standard Demo-The plan works very well, but they will be | crats to meet in the Commercial Club rooms Monday evening for the purpose of organcontinued fall in silver, foreigners can izing. Some of the bone and sinew of the

St. Joseph County Ticket.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. SOUTH BEND, Ind., Aug. 1.-The Re-New Carlisle, was chairman and Frederick A. Miller, of the South Bend Tribune, secretary. The following ticket was named: For Representatives, Francis Eddy Lambert, South Bend, and Edward A. Jernegan, Mishawaka; treasurer, W. H. Oren sheriff, James C. Eberhardt; coroner, Dr R. B. Dugdale; surveyor, George H. Leslie; commissioners, Peter H. Reeves and Samuel Bowman; assessor, Thomas Slick Lambert, Oren, Eberhardt, Dugdale, Leslie and Reeves were renominated.

Rush County Political Notes.

RUSHVILLE, Ind., Aug. 1 .- The Repub lican campaign in Rush county will be opened at Carthage Tuesday night by Capt. John Worrell, of Indianapolis. The party is in good condition in Rush and not at all alarmed over what little silver agitation is

Captain Gowdy is convalescing rapidly at West Baden and promises soon to be at his post at State committee headquarters. Congressman James E. Watson is rapidly regaining strength and voice, and will soo be able to electrify the masses with his

Congressman Royse at Elkhart.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. ELKHART, Ind., Aug. 1.-The first meetfilled to the extent of its seating capacity. The speaker gave an excellent exposition of the money and tariff questions, and was continually and enthusiastically applauded. The meeting was a success in every par-

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. LEBANON, Ind., Aug. 1.-The Democrats and Populists held their county conventions here to-day. Both parties put full tickets in the field. Fusion was effected only on two candidates. The Populists, after a bitter debate, turned down Sewall and indorsed Bryan and Watson. The Democrats, among other things, indorsed Governor Matthews's candidacy for the Senatorship.

DR. BARNARDO'S WORK.

A London Philanthropist Who Labors Among Children.

It is idle to attempt to describe all that Dr. Barnardo has done and is attempting to tellectual activity, perpetually in motion. He began by caring only for the saving of the city arab; he now finds the whole the whole vast complicated congeries of difficulties which baifle churches and governments, and facing them also with marvelous success. Round his homes have grown up a veritable church militant, the most amazing octopus of our time. Nothing that is human is alien to Dr. Barnardo. He imports cargoes of timber from the forests of Norway and plants out human seedlings in the prairies of Manitoba. He is surgeon, editor, preacher, teacher, jackof-all-trades, and a past master in all. One day he brings 3.700 of his children from all his homes to the heart of the West End. It is a small army-a larger army than that with which Britain has won many of whatever former political faith, who want her most brilliant victories. Under his ing to fill their bellies; they come to Egypt able direction they concentrate at the Albert Hall to meet the Prince and Princess of Wales, bringing with them a vast paraprises, their works and their sports. With not have excelled he puts this gigantic troupe through a programme lasting nearly four hours, a programme that goes without a hitch, that keeps every one from prince to pressman enthralled in unflagging interest, and that fascinates and delights every one with one of the prettiest spectacles ever seen in London. And the troupe, what is it? One and all they are children, some mere babies, but whether old or young, perishing fragments of shipwrecked humanity, snatched one by one from the maelstrom of our cities. But for him these little ones would have been in the workhouse, in prison, in the grave, or, worse still, in the kennel and in the slum preparing, before they were well in then, after having given the world this gigantic object lesson in organized philanthropy, the company disperses. The mammoth troupe of 2,700 silently and swiftly retion, so is the distribution. In twelve hours all is over, the homes are again full of teeming life and not a child has been lost or has even missed its way. Those who have attempted to convoy a party of a score of boys and girls from the circumference to the center of London in midseason alone can appreciate what was involved in the march of the 3,700 to and from Albert

Defined.

FROM THE FATHERLAND

BERLIN CITIZENS MUST NOT PLAY O SING AFTER 11 O'CLOCK P. M.

Emperor William Favors Dueling in the Army-Grand Naval Demonstration Contemplated.

(Copyright, 1896, by the Associated Press.) BERLIN, Aug. 1.-The police have found a new way to look after the dreaded Socialists. Policemen in citizens' clothes are sent to all places of public resort frequented by malcontents and the lower classes generally. They are allowed a certain sum to pay for drinks and food, and all they have to do is to keep their ears and eyes open, and to make arrests for seditious utterances. A new police order provides for the arrest of persons who, after 11 o'clock at night, play the piano or sing with open windows. This regulation is now in force in the suburbs, and if found applicable, it will be introduced in the capital.

The Emperor will hold this fall the grandest naval maneuvers yet assayed by the German navy. The fleet will consist of fifty-three ships, inclusive of twentyfour torpedo boats. Admiral Von Knorr has selected the torpedo school ship Bloucher as his flagship. Prince Henry, of Prussia, contrary to expectations, will not

have an important command. Letters received here from Wilhelmshohe report the Empress and her children to be in the best of health. Her Majesty takes exercise on horseback every morning, accompanied by her eldest son, and towards evening the whole ramily drives out in two carriages. The mother and the oldest prince sup later, mestly on the terrace of the castle, the participants serving themselves after the servants have placed the dishes on the table. No member of the imperial suite is ever invited to those quiet suppers. The moon often permits the Empress and her children to play lawn tennis until 10 or 11 o'clock at night.

Since Prince Hohenlohe left the Vice Regal Palace of Strasburg disquieting rumors have been circulating concerning the administration of justice. It is alleged that aristocracy, favors scions of noble families in every way possible. Thus it is reported that young Baron Floret Charpinter, son of the Deputy of that name, failing to pass his examination at the University of Strasburg, was declared a graduate by special decree of the Secretary of State of Reichsland. It is reported that the Circuit President of Upper Alsace permits the great industrials in his district Illegal liberties, to the detriment of the poorer classes of work-

A long and costly inquiry on the part of the Chancellory has proven that America extent, and consequently the empire's horseflesh industry is not menaced. In spite of the official denial, however, the agrarian papers continue to attack the United States for the alleged endeavor to foist salt horse on Germany, claiming that salt horse drummers frequently visit the cities of the Rhine, besides Hamburg and Stettin.

Emperor William is preparing Castle Bellevue, which is beaut fully situated on the Berlin Thiergarten, for his eldest son. The old house is being thoroughly overhauled and modernized, and in order to save horsefiesh the Bellevue station elevated railroad will be connected with the park of the castle by a staircase, so that the Prince may run up and see his parents at the Schloss for 15 pfennigs at any time he

There has been fierce sunshine in many parts of Prussia this week and large numbers of workingmen have been prostrated by the heat. At Koenigsberg on Thursday the heat was so great that eighteen persons who were prostrated have since died from the effects.

A telegram received from Dares-Salaam says that Director Schroder of the East African Plantation Company has been sentenced to fifteen years of penal servitude for brutality to native men and women. The details of his crimes have not arrived here, but they must be of a hideous character, as the penalty inflicted is the most severe in the criminal code save the death

Statistics show that the earnings of the Prussian state railways increased 10,000,000 marks during the first quarter of 1896. compared with the same period of 1895. The increase in the passenger traffic was 5 per ent., and increase in freight traffic was 10

Some months ago the Militar-Wochenblatt, always considered an official organ, astonished the Reichstag by following its pholding the duels and duelists. Later he Minister of War, Baron Bronsart Von Schellendorf, disclaimed responsibility for the utterances of the periodical referred to. But the latest number of the Militar-Wochenblatt again contains two articles in favor of dueling in the army, declaring that without it the army would degenerate. This article has caused a great deal of stir, as it is said in army circles that the Emperor himself is in favor of dueling, and that the paper therefore can disregard the wishes of the War Office. His Majesty's frequent pardoning of duclists certainly that the matter will be again ventilated and all that he had were a prey to the

in the Reichstag. * * * Prince Frederich of Saxen-Meiningen has gone to Florence to live. He intends to devote himself entirely to painting and is also a clever literary man. His wife is a daughter of the German novelist, Wilhelm Jensen. The Emperor recently made her Baroness Von Saalfad.

PHARAOH OF THE HARD HEART. Condition of His Kingdom on His Ac-

cession-Recent Discoveries. Prof. Flinders Petrie contributes to the Century for August an account of his discovery of a tablet which gives the first historic account of the oppression of the children of Israel. Concerning the character of "Pharaoh of the Hard Heart" Prof. Petrie writes as follows: A melancholy prospect he had seen as he grew up. His father had been active in the earlier years of the reign; but after about twenty years he ceased all personal labor, and seems to have sunk in his fatuous pride into a mere despot, devoted to perpetuating his effigies on the monuments and his family in the harem. The kingdom went steadily into decay year after year, and the old man became more indolent and more fatuous, while none of his sons seems to have been allowed to take up the reins and save the country. "Egypt is desolated and abandoned to invasion from all lands; the barbarians overrun its frontier, the revolters invade it daily, every country is pillaging its cities, raiding its dwellings in the fields and on the river. They abide and settle there for days and months, seated in the * * * They search for the corn land, seekto find provision for their mouths." Such is the melancholy picture drawn by Merenptah of the state of the country on his accession-a striking contrast to the work of the really great kings of Egypt. of the Amenhotep and Thothmes line, who up, and his children to the third and fourth of Syria, a treaty on equal terms with the foe, and the boastful king sunk into an inglorious lethargy, in which even Egypt itself was largely given up to the foreign-

ing could be done by him. It was not until the old king had come to that condition the Cairo Museum-a withered mummy, which seems as if still dwelt in and half alive with the spirit of insensate pride-it struck for the freedom of the country. his power, with apparently one expedition draelon and Tyre; this reconquest we have execuations, including a casket carved "Uncle Sam, what is an 'A. P. A.?" learned of only since finding the new tab-"Oh! Dickie, it is a person who will sell let. But it did not do more than secure syrian friezes, have not yet reached the goods to Catholics, but won't buy any the principal fortresses near the coast and museum.

from them."

Most of the tombs have been rifled in an-

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copie of Israel, among others. It is evident that reorganization had been going on, strengthening the resistance of the Libyan invasion was repelled, after the country had been long submitting to minor

Merenptah had a dream. Ptah, the great god of Memphis, appeared to him, and warned him to be ready a fortnight hence. This is doubtless a priestly way of putting some warnings from spies or travelers who reported the preparations in progress. Then, early in April, the great tempest of foreign invacion burst in from the west, coming just when all the harvests were gathered in, the fields stripped bare, the whole land naked and open and canals dried up; in short, just when the greatest facilities existed for invasion, and the full granaries tempted the desert peoples. The warning had not been in vain. Merenptah was prepared, and attacked the assembled host with his cavalry; the gods fought with them, and for one long afternoon, from midday till dark, they slew, and slew, and slew, for six hours slaughtering the multitude. The defeat was utter. The king, Maury, son of Dad, escaped, thanks to the darkness; but he did not even secure a horse or provisions, and fled from the fight on foot, completely terrified. His wives and his rich equipage, his silver and gold and bronze vesseis, the ornaments of his gives color to t'is opinion. It is expected | wife, his thrones, his bows, his weapons, Egyptians. Some sixteen thousand bodies lay on the field of battle, and nine thou-

sand prisoners were taken. CYPRUS GRAVE GOODS IN LONDON. Greek Hatpins and Artistic Carved Ivories in the British Museum.

Many of the objects found in the cemetery of Enkoni, two miles from Salamis, all belonging to the Mycenaean stage of Greek art, have just been placed on exhibition in the gold room of the British Museum. Among the objects in gold is a handsome finger ring on which is engraved in Egyptian hieroglyphics a dedication to the goddess Mut. That ring must have been made in Egypt, and it is for Egyptian archaeologists to settle finally its date. At present the opinion seems to be in favor of a late date, somewhere near 700 B. C. or even later. Besides this ring, and obtained from the same tomb, are several massive gold pins or peronae, such as were used by Greek women in early times for fastening their garments on the shoulders These pins, with their long sharp points and heavy handles, resembling in appearance a stiletto, recall the story related by Herodotus in connection with a battle which had taken place between Athens and Aegina. Of the Athenians only one returned. He was besieged by the women whose husbands had been in the battle each one demanding what had become of her husband and pressing him to tell with the points of their peronae till at last he also succumbed. On that account the Athenians passed a law that women were land; they reach the hills of middle Egypt. | no longer to wear those dangerous pins. From an artistic point of view the place of honor belongs to the two ivory carvings, about three inches square, representing the one a lion attacking a bull, the other a man slaying a gryphon. The gryphon having the body of a lion, with the wings and head of an eagle, is thrown upon its hind legs, and is about to receive a deadly had handed on the rule of Syria from thrust from the short sword of the man. father to son unbroken. The continuous The expression of fear in the animal, its secord that we have of Thothmes III shows | tail between its legs, its great wings droop that every year regularly he went through | ing. and its beak haif open, is very finely Syria to receive tribute and maintain his indicated. The gryphon slayer has an power, taking all the young princes to be Oriental appearance from the short emeducated in Egypt before they came to act | broidered kilt which he wears, and this is as vassals in their own country. Until he | the more curious because on one of the was over fifty this annual outing was kept | ivory reliefs found by Sir H. Layard at Nimroud there is just such another group generation received this dominion in peace- though less artistic in execution and not ful succession. But under Rameses all this | 30 well preserved. Hitherto it has been stability had vanished; a few raids which supposed that the ivories from Nimroud did not cover half the previous conquests had been the work of Phoenician artists. from whom they had been imported into Assyria. But all that is certain on this point is that they are the production of a race which had a knowledge of Egyptian and of Assyrian art, and had also the skill And this decay was what had eaten into to imitate the work of these countries. We the soul of Merenptah during all his youth are told that the palace at Nimroud, in the and vigor; until he was at least forty noth- ruins of which Layard's ivories were found, lasted from 850-700 B. C., so that we have a clear limit of time within which the which we can now see before our eyes in | newly-found Cyprus ivories would also be expected to fall. The group of a lion attacking a bull is very grandly composed with none of the realism which we find was not until this evil genius of the land | in the bulls on the gold cups of Vaphio, was in his tomb that a stroke could be now in Athens, but with more style. It is to be noticed trat the bull is of the Then began careful preparation. For Carian breed, having a hump. A passage four years Merenptah was consolidating of Homer speaks of Carian women, whose occupation was to stain ivory. We may to Syria, up the coast to the plain of Es- add that several of the ivories from these

alone being left. Only one tomb of importance had escaped intact. Within it was found a porcelain vase in the shape of a country, by the vigor with which the great | female head surmounted by a cylindrical Vases of porcelain obtained from Mycenaean sites are usually of an Egyptian character, real or imitated. But in this case the vase is distinctly Greek. The shape of the vase is also peculiarly Greek, except that it has no handle. In this same tomb were found a necklace of gold beads number of gold earrings and severa bands of thin gold, on which are stamp patterns of the Mycenae kind. In the small series of engraved gems one speci-men is remarkable for its material, lapis-lazuli, set in gold.



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